H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 14 years; G. A. Martin is News Editor.

EL PASO HERALD EDITORIAL AND MAGAZINE PAGE

Wednesday, April Third, 1912.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

Prunes

The prune is good to eat; the prune is plump and sweet; yet when we spy the prune dish nigh, a chill attacks our feet. The prune, the does agree, is whole some as can be; improves the flood of rich red blood in vein and artery. The growers of the prune consider it a boon, the finest thing, they say, by jing, that ever graced a spoon. The grocer strikes a pose and says: "Such prunes as those will heal your head and raise the dead and cure ingrowing toes." Wherever we may stray we hear the wise men say: "The prune is great-go, buy a crate, and eat the same today." And yet, I know not why, the common people shy and shake with fear and shed a tear when prunelets they descry. They rush away pell-mell with soul-disturbing yell; when asked the cause they say: "It was a case of Dr. Fell!" And this brings to our view what prejudice will do; where it doth lodge it makes men dodge the beautiful and true. The prune is plump and sweet, the prune is hard to beat; but you can snap my share, old chap—I'd rather

The Little Black Miner

By F. St. Mars.

The Herald's Daily Short Story

Behind the worm, and following it with such dash that they literally seemed to have been fired from springs, surfled two moles each from

different hole, who leaned some noises in the air, and came down in heap, where they fought and fought,

own skin.
After that our mole went to drink.

ever present hunger was likely to allow him. The "fortress" was a chamber full of soft moss-bedding, situating a natural hammock of earth. Two gaileries ran completely round this chamber, entering it at four spots, and connecting beyond with a hetwork of side runs and small functions.

work of side runs and small tunnels. Thus it would be hard for an enemy to corner the mole asleep. And in this instance the enemy

came. The mole heard him—for sound carried far down a tunnel—as you know—when he had slept but an hour.

as considerably startled when a pure hite young jady mole burst upon the ene. The second footfalls he knew

but did not wait for. They were footsteps of the lithe, snaky

the footsteps of the wearel, his worst foe:
He led his new found lady love up a side passage to the surface, ran some way slong the hedge, and sank again, digging 16.0 the solid earth

again, digging is to the solid earth as easily as a man sinks in water. The weasel followed them hard, in

after diving into the frest-made tun-nel which joined presently a main tunnel, it did not wait to follow a

light detour of six inches which the etreating moles had made round some betacle not apparent. It ran straight n, and was suddenly held on the Iron aws of a mole-trap, which the old

and was subsenty need on the from away of a mole-trap, which the old cole-catcher had set in the main tunel. The cunning old mole had scented he trap with his wonderful amout, and had burrowed around it his new-ound partner following at his heels. Many times has the old mole-catcher.

seen those two moles together ice. Indeed, he found their next

er seen those two moles together since. Indeed, he found their next in a heige-bank only last August, where they had reared their family, but try as he will he has never been able to catch the white mole, although he would much like to do so, as he skin would fetch a tidy sum if sold. He says the old mole, her mate, is too counting to allow her to be caught

cunning to allow her to be caught

into the earth.

OMETHING, it seemed, was the matter with the even surface of the grassy field. An upheaval site direction. Both moles followed the grassy field. An upheaval site direction. Both moles followed it almost perpendicularly, but neither knew of the other's presence, although but two inches apart.

Now, a shrew, one of these long-nosed, flerce little heasts which many people and cats mistake for mice, though they have an abominable scent, and cats will not eat them, was sliting in the sun on the surface, and was considerably astonished when a worm, without any warning at all, suddenly came up out of the ground right under his nose.

But that was not all for the shrew to marrel at. was taking place thereon, a very little one, it is true, but nevertheless an upheaval. The grass was lifting,

an upheaval. The grass was lifting, gently, silently. Presently it parted, and the brown earth, looking like broken chocolate—came out and rolled sideways, so that presently quite a little billiock was formed.

A field mouse, roused out of his winter inactivity by the warm sunshine of one of those mild afternoons the winter sometimes gives us, came ambling along among the grass stems, croening to himself, and looking for the hole that led to the winter store of corn which he had hoarded in a neat little deserted moie's nursery beneath the autumn leaves.

Then he suddenly pulled up short. He had found the hole truly, that mouse, but close beside it the ground was being upheaved from within in a most unprecedented manner.

He thought his wonderfully sensitive whiskers would tell him what he could not see—namely, who the wild person might be hidden helow there who was disturbing his winter store. Indeed, the wild person helow there was doing more than that; he was upheaving the store itself, for you could see the golden grains of corn exposed, all mixed up with the sweet-smelling earth. The mouse was nearly frastic.

The next moment he became as rigid

The next moment he became as rigid as a mouse cut in stone. A small pink protuberance, as it were the tip of a baby's finger, had thrust up out of the heap, right under the mouse's

sharp shout.

Then the mouse fell backwards Suldenly and quite unexpectedly the earth had been heaved aside, and out. like a porpoise on a water-top, had plunged a little black beast, whose long, pig-like snout was the baby's finger-like thing afore-mentioned; finger-like thing afore-mentioned; whose forepaws were enormous, like hands or trowels, and turned outwards, and whose coat was as black as black plush, and twice as soft. The mouse had never seen a mole before or else he would have recognized this little black mining gentleman as a mole and would have left him alone. Especially as he was an old mule and very cunning as well as short-tempered. Instead however, the mouse instantly hopped in with bared teeth I fancy he was angry about losing his winter store, which the mole had scattered and spoll, but not eater—a

oss which might mean starvation to him, and he wanted revenge. The mole was thoroughly chewing a The mote was thoroughly chewing a worm when the mouse fiew at him. Although he had no eyes that one could see—they being hidden beneath his beautiful fur, and probably of little use—his wonderful sense of small and hearing, in spite of the fact that he had also no external ears, told him all he wanted to know in time, and he plunged into the earth and van-lahed. He left, however, a hole to show where he went in, and down this influsived mouse rushed. Possithe infuriated mouse rushed. Possi-bly the sight of his foe running away made the mouse over-valorous. Then calmly and cooly, but very swiftly, the mole doubled on himself, and came straight to the mouse's throat with tiny aver ablast

throat with tiny eyes ablase. There was a scuffle, a high squeak, and silence. The mouse was dead, almost in as short a space of time as one would take to count five, and the mole was calmiy feeding on him, for the mole is, for his size, not only the greatest eater and possibly the greatest drinkers, but also the greatest among animals on the fact of

the earth,

An hour later we find our mole on
the other side of the field. He had
got there entirely underground, using for traveling main tunnels which
he or his friends had dug by means
of their heavily clawed, trowel-like
forepaws controlled by terrifically
powerful shoulder muscles set on speclaily developed shoulder blades.

Now and then he had turned up a
side gallery in his quest for worms,
his staple food, and it was the loose
earth, pushed up from these side galleries as he drove them further, that
formed the heaps which we call mole-

ormed the heaps which we call mole-

He was on the track of a worm. This he knew by his nose, for it was black as pitch down there. He was indeed chasing the worm through the solid earth, digging every inch of his course, yet travelling so quickly that it looked very much as though he was swimming with a slightly undulating upand-down motion. Suddenly, the worm, a hig one, black. He deserves it, I think, Don't turned and made directly for the sur-

BAD POTATOES '

Kone Says the California If Cult Keeps Faith, Human Potatoes Have Eel-

Austin, Tex., April 3.-Commissioner ported to have been shipped from Callfornia points into El Paso for distribution in Texas. The commissioner says that these potatoes are infested with selwarm, which are fatal to potatoes.

Sall base, which are supposed to suard them from "persecution."

Members of the cult claimed a pertation of the cult claimed a pertation of the cult claimed a pertation.

Mr. Kinne received a telegram from judge Kone Wednesday informing him judge Kone maked to the saw by California papers that four carioloxis of frish potatoes, infested with eel worm, were shipped from Los Angeles on March 19, because the authorities there refused to allow their sale in California. Judge Kone maked Mr. Kinne to locate the cars and warm all El Passo dealers and planters that such pointoes should not be purchased or used for seed. He also asked Mr. Kinne to ascertain if any of the positions and the pointoes hind been reshipped from here and to notify him so he could warm other sections.

The following order: St. 128,173. Louis, metropolitan district \$28,773. Categorisms district \$28,773. Categorisms district \$28,773. Categorisms district \$68,872. Categorism

Suburbs Of Great Cities Increase In Population More Than the Cities

Many Cities Have Suburhs Within Radius of 10 Miles Containing Greater Population Than In Cities Proper. By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Washington, D. C., April 3.—in the decennial census just completed is given the first statistics of all cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants, combined with the population of the territory lying within 10 miles of the city lying within 10 miles of the city lying. Birector E. Dana Durand, of the bureau of the census, in making public the tables, has designated the new statistical units as "metropolitan district 353,572, city proper 323,655. New population divisions is promised, for they were created only in response to a general demand for better population figures for many cities which have dense suburban population in district while are as truly a part of the city at the territory under the municipal boundaries contain only about a haif of the total poulation grouped about the urban center. In some praces the city proper contains as low as one-third of the population of the metropolitan district.

Director Durand thinks that the new metropolitan district tables will provide information of the utmost value to all persons and business concerns having frequent need of reliable figures on the population of the principal cities with dense suburban districts which are bound to the city proper by

tanks are as follows. Buffalo, metropolitan district 435,165, city proper 213,715, Los Angeles, metropolitan district 435,216, city proper 232,855. Providence, metropolitan district 345,169, city proper 232,655. New districts are proper 232,675. Kansas City, Mo. 248,381, Kansas City, Mo. 248,512, city proper 213,193, City proper 213,193, City proper 213,258, City proper 213,258,

third of the population of the metropolitan district.

Director Durand thinks that the new
metropolitan district tables will provide information of the utmost value
to all persons and business concerns
having frequent need of reliable figures on the population of the principal
cities with dense suburban districts
which are bound to the city proper by
a network of transportation lines.
In giving the population of the metropolitan districts of 25 of the leading
cities of the United States. William C.
Hunt, chief consus statistician for population, has sought to show the magnitude of each of the urban districts as
a whole. Rural territory with a population of less than 150 or 200 per
square mile has been deducted from
the metropolitan districts, even if the
territory may fall within the 10-mile
limit of the city boundaries. Through
this method, the tables show solely the
strength of the urban population of a
district, and do not include farming
ormmunities on the outskirts.

Sinte Boundaries Disregarded.

State Boundaries Disregarded. State boundaries have been disregarded in making the metropolitan dis-tricts, for in cases like New York and Philadelphia cities which are within the 10-mile limit fall in a second state. a heap, where they fought and fought, and fought like flends. In fact, they fought, as is the custom of male moies when they meet, till one was killed, and the conqueror would have stayed indeed to eat the vanquished had not his quick ears caught the derisive squeak of the shrew vanishing down one of the mole-runs with the captured worm. Then he gave chase, and that shrew had the time of his life, till be drouped the worm and fled onwards, only just in time to save his own skin.

The 15 cities with 260,000 inhabitants or more for which metropolitan districts have been formed are as follows in order of rank: New York.

Louis, San Prancisco-Oakland, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cluckmant, Minnespeten, New Orleans, Kansas City, Louis-Ville, Rochester, Seatile, Indianapolis, Penver and Portland, Oregon.

Hany Changes in Cities.

The completant says that the mean section of the course of the city and the postmasters would be permitted to deliver the uncalled-for magnature permitted to the postmasters would be permitted to deliver the uncalled-for magnatics and the postmaster general ruled that this was not necessary for the good of this was not necessary for the good of the service, and that the postmasters would be permitted to deliver the uncalled-for magnatines have been destroyed and the postmaster general ruled that this was not necessary for the good of the service, and that the postmasters would be permitted to deliver the uncalled-for magnatines have been destroyed and the postmaster cards sent to the dead letter office.

But the postmaster general ruled that this was not necessary for the good of the service, and that the postmasters would be permitted to deliver the uncalled-for magnatines have been destroyed and the postmaster general ruled that this was not necessary for the good of the service, and that the postmaster general ruled that this was not necessary for the good of the service, and that the postmaster general ruled that this was not necessary for the good of the service, and that the postmaster general ruled that this was not necessary for the good of the service, and that the postmaster general ruled that this was not necessary for the good of the service, and that the postmaster general ruled that this was not necessary for the good of the service, and that the postmaster general ruled that the gards and the postmaster general ruled that this was not necessary for the good of the service, and the liter of the good of the service and the postmaster general ruled that the gar

After that our mole went to drink. Now, any other beast or bird would have been hard put to it to find a drink of water in all those fields. There had been a hard frost some days before, and no rain for a week, nor were there any ponds. The moles have their own way of finding water, however. When men discovered that way they save it a fancy name, calling it sinking an artesian well. The mole drove a shaft, and burrowed down and down, and down into the earth. ton. New Orienne, Kansas City, Louisville, Rochester, Seattle, Indianapolis Penver and Portiand, Oregon.

Hany Changes in Cities.

A glance at this list of metropositan districts will show that there have been considerable changes in the places of the cities as municipalities and as metropolitan districts. St. Louis, for instance, stands fourth among the American cities in point of population, but the metropolitan district of St. Louis drops to sixth place, and Boston, the fifth city, takes the place of the fourth metropolitan district. Pittsburgh is only the eighth city in population, but the metropolitan district is fifth. Cieveland is the sixth city, but only the ninth metropolitan district. Now, you are bound to find water anywhere if you go deep enough. The mole knew that, too. And sure enough, very soon the earth in the tunnel he was making began to melsten, and the mole instead of going further, drew back. Very soon the tunnel began to fill with water from below, and the mole drank, and burried home to his "fort-

ninth metropolitan district.

The proportion of the population outside of the central city is striking in some instances, like Pittsburgh, where the city with a population of 534,000 has a metropolitan district with a population of 1,042,555. Boston has a population of 670,585, and a metropolitan district with 1,520,470. Census experts point out in their new tables that the differences are due to the fact that some of the large cities have made no annexations of territory for many years, while in other municipalities extensive annexations of territory have been made from time to time. The difference in policy with regard to the winth metropolitan been made from time to time. The difference in policy with regard to the extension of municipal boundaries makes difficult the comparison of size of cities and census officials think that the new metropolitan district tables will fill the void which has beretofore existed in Uncle Sam's population statistics. It is now possible to rank accurately the standing of the important cities of the country, with the population of the suburbs cutside the city limits taken into account.

Industrial Centers in Suburbs.

That the suburbs of the great cities are forming a considerable part of the population of industrial centers is made very apparent in the total population.

made very apparent in the total population of all of the metropolitan districts of the central cities. All of the districts have a total population of 22,088,331 inhiabitants, of which 17, 22.988,331 inhabitants, of which 14,099,904 represents the population within the city boundaries and 4.988,427 that of the suburban areas. It is, therefore, apparent that the suburba of the largest cities of the country contain nearly 30 percent of the population of the cities proper.

Besides showing that the suburbs of the largest cities are holding a large.

Besides showing that the suburbs of the large cities are holding a large volume of the population of the cities. The table for the metropolitan districts brings out the fact that the population of these districts lying outside of the central cities has increased more rapidly than in the cities, the rate of increases in the suburbs being 43 percent against slightly more than 32 percent for the cities proper. The table shows further that the foral population which lives either in one of the 25 cities of more than 200,000 inhabitants, or within 10 miles of these cities, includes approximately 25 percent of the people of the whole United States.

New York's Suburbs.

New York's Suburbs.
The largest metropolitan district, of ourse, is that of New York, including early cities in the same state and nearby cities in the same state and also Newark, and Jersey City, Paterson and other New Jersey municipalities of 5,000 to 75,000 population. The population of the New York metropolitan district is nearly 6,500,000 or more than 1,700,000 in excess of the population of the city proper.

1,100,000 in excess the city proper.

Chicago's metropolitan district is millions behind that of New York, having a total population of a little less than 2,500,000 or 262,000 more than is in the city proper. Philadelphia has in the city proper. in the city proper. Philadelphia has a metropolitan district with a population of approximately 1,972,000, or about 465,000 more than is within the city. Boston is the fourth metropolicity. Boston is the fourth metropoli-tan district in size, with the population of surrounding towns swelling its num-ber of inhabitants to 1.521,000, or near-ly \$50,000 nore than the population of the city proper. Pittsburgh, the fifth metropolitan district, is the only other one in the million class in population, baving 1.042,000, or nearly 500,000 more

Twenty Big Districts,

Abe Martin

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 260 Special Correspondents covering Arizona. New Memico, west Texas. Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.

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Nobuddy kin talk as convincin'ly 'bout th' high cost o' livin' as th' feller that don't even know what his wife is payin' for sugar. Th' only time a feller ever pays any attention t' th' advice o' his friends is when ther's a office in sight.

14 Years Ago Years Ago To-

Assistant district attorney West is instructions from postmaster general L. Blume and wife left on the Central today for their home in Mexico. Attendance at all of the churches was good, owing to the fine spring A carload of fine horses bound for Mexico City passed through El Paso late yesterday.

The Texas & Pacific passenger train was delayed three hours yesterday by a severe sandstorm. Three trains of cattle for the Cor-

ralitos company were received last night from Mexico. The Santa Fe engines are all being renumbered and the engine formerly numbered 270 is now 2270.

United States district judge T. S. Maxey arrived today and will convene the federal court tomorrow. The telephone company will expend \$5,000 this year improving its local plant. New and taller poles are to be set up in many places.

A man took a bolt of cloth from in front of Sam Blumenthal's store last night and was miking his getaway when the police caught him. President Anthony Ivins, of the Mor-mon colonies, in Mexico, is at the Pier-son hotel today, en route from Mexico to attend the annual conference of the church at Salt Lake City. Rev. R. T. Hanks, of Abilene, Tex., is conducting the services at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon. The revival services which he has been conducting

continued through part of this week. "THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER"
HAS CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT.
New York, N. Y., April 3.—Announcement is made of the purchase
of an interest in "The Editor and Publisher," a newspaper publication, by James Wright Brown, general manager of the Fourth Estate and formerly treasurer and a director of the Louisville Herald, Jacob B. Schale, founder and former president, it was SOUTHERN COTTON MILL

CONDITIONS IMPROVING,
Washington, D. C., April 3.—Sanitary
improvements in southern cotton mills
constitute one of the most important
changes in cotton mill construction according to J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville,
S. C., who addresed the American Cotton Manufacturers' association today.
Sanitary plumbing, drinking fountains
and hecithful working quarters are announced, retains an interest in the publication, but will retire from the management which will be taken over by Mr. Brown, who has been elected

His Hope.

(From Judge's Library.)

"I suppose," said the beautiful girl,
"you write for the mere love of writ-'Yes," replied the sad-looking poet; Bryan Bros.

"Yes," replied the sau-lock of hid gloves "But I still hope to some day be able to write for at least 15 cents a line."

Matches By GEORGE FITCH,

Anthor of "At Good Old Siwash" (Copyright, 1912, by George Mathew Adams.)

MATCH is a canned conflagration | find there a match, blackened with age, one else's vest pocket. It is him your last cigar, practically the only thing which can be Originally, matches were tipped with injuring the borrower's credit.

for gentlemen.

he city limits. Tomorrow—TO GO A-FISHING.

Uncalled-for Periodicals to Be Given Away by

Postmaster.

El Paso hospitals and charity asso-

ciations will receive the uncalled-for magazines and picture postcards from the El Pase postoffice as soon as post-

master J. A. Smith receiver the printed

Hitchcock regarding the distribution of

In the past the uncalled-for maga-zines have been destroyed and the post-cards sent to the dead letter office.

GO TO CHARITY

MAGAZINES TO

to speak of and only a few men had time to the burglar profession and to husenough to acquire the eigar habit. Fifty years ago matches cost a quarter a box, and a box was made to last a year in a frugal family. Now matches cost a penny a box and are so cheap that many a man buys ten dollars' worth each year. There is a moral in this, but the railroad magnate who faints at the idea

and hunt through IS pockets for one; The 20 other metropolitan districts and if he cannot find a match, he will be cause metropolitan district 828,733, a minute and store is worth \$5

which is usually carried in some you will be perfectly safe in offering

borrowed and never paid back without sulphur and had to be scratched with great energy and persistence, after A match is made by tipping a splinter which it became necessary to go away of wood with a small sample of the fu- until the head was consumed. But great ture residuece of a misspent life. It can improvements have been made in matches be ignited by drawing it transversely in the last generation. We have now across the rear outside of a pair of cheap | the edible match which can be eaten by trousers from northeast to southwest, babies with marked benefit; the safety or by scratching it on a lamp post, or a match which cannot be lighted unless white enameled door frame, or a public you can find the box it came in; the building, or a red and gold wall paper at | windy weather much which cannot be extinguished until it has burned out Matches are a modern marvel. A hun. like senator LaFollette; and the noiseless dred years ago there were no matches, and smell-less match which is a boon



The cities which have metropolitan find whether or not a man is a slave to where a baby or a mouse can get a little districts with less than 500,000 inhabi- tobacco, search his vest pockets. If you innocent amusement out of it

A "Free Press" In Mexico

TONORS are about even between the two factions in Mexico as to violating the liberties of the press. Both the government and the rebels suppress the papers that don't suit them, and thereby both factions express fear of adverse criticism or unfavorable news. For the benefit of both sides, especially the federal government which has most to lose by violating the constitutional guaranties of a free press, it may confidently be said that there is no need to suppress lies, for lies defeat their own end, and whether it be lies pretending to be truthful news, or hes in the garb of unfriendly criticism, in either case it is not necessary to proceed against them for they defeat themselves; and as to the other phase of suppression, there is no use in trying to suppress the truth, whether it be truthful information of the course of events, or truthful and merited criticism, for the truth will ultimately assert itself triumphant despite all obstacles.

Diaz tried the suppression game, yet he never exceeded, if indeed he matched, the drastic measures of president Madero in cutting off the news of the Associated Press into Mexico city and from the city, and seizing an entire edition of the Mexican Herald's Spanish paper, ordering the complete suppression of the paper unless it would submit to rigorous police censorship; editors, reporters, and mechanical employes were thrown in jail, and much loss caused the paper, for what? Simply because the paper had printed truthful and accurate accounts of battles in the north in which the federals had got the worst of it-news that had been furnished by the Associated Press, in absolute impartiality and without a suggestion of adverse comment. For merely printing the truth, the Madero government violated the constitution of Mexico in reference to the free press, about which Madero made such great protestations at the time of his election.

The rebels are equally shortsighted in trying to put out of business some newspapers that print stories or comments they do not like. The rebels, in adopting such methods, are not helping themselves in the least, quite the opposite; but it cannot be said that they have quite the same responsibility in upholding the constitution as that which the president of the republic has undertaken.

Men In Buckram

HEN DIAZ went away, he declared that there were but 13,000 men in the federal army, while he had supposed the carried on his successful revolution, there were many desertions from the federal force. When Madero assumed the presidency, he said he would rather hold office by the free suffrage of the people than by bayonets; moreover, ha distrusted many of the troops; and for the two reasons, he disbanded thousands, so that at various times during the last two months it has been stated by members of the chamber of deputies in Mexico city that the federal army consisted of only

There have been almost no volunteers for the regular army. A few weeks ago, according to the newspaper El Imparcial, the secretary of war told the permanent committee of congress that the federal government had not men enough available to restore order in the republic. Many battalions or regiments are skeltonised, consisting only of officers. More than a week ago, Mexico city "officially" reported that "an army corps of 2000 men had already started for the north under Gen. Huerta," and Torreon anxiously awaited the reinforcements. But last Saturday, a week after the "official" announcement that the corps under Huerta "had already left," Mexico city "officially" reported to the Washington government, through foreign minister Calero himself, that "preparations were then making to dispatch a considerable force to the north under Huerta." The fact is, of course, that there were no men available to send, and that no force left at the time the "official" declaration was first made. If they have since left, Mexico city

Can it be possible that president Madero is deceiving himself, as Diaz did in the critical time? or is Madero trying to deceive others, preferring not to disclose

Rhode Island and Texas

R HODE ISLAND is about the same size as one of the smaller of the 265 counties in Texas, and is one-eighth as large as El Daniello de Counties in Texas, and an el Daniello de the recent division. In other words, Rhode Island is less than 1-200th part as large as the state of Texas, and yet Rhode Island has 114,000 industrial wage earners against Texas's 70,000; Rhode Island tanks 14th among the 48 states in number of wage earners while Texas range 25th. Rhode Island makes manufactured products worth \$280,000,000 a year while Texas, 200 times as large as Rhode Island, makes products worth only \$272,000,000.

The only refreshing factor in the census statistics is the relative percentage of increase, showing that Texas wage earners increased 81 percent in number in the last decade, and value of products increased 193 percent in the decade. But this record as to increase of wage earners is surpassed by 11 states, including many of the southern states; and Texas's record as to increase of value of products is exceeded by six states. It is interesting to note that little Connecticut, which would fit easily into the present El Paso county with room to spare, has just three times as many wage earners as Texas, and produces nearly double the value of manufactured products.

All the industrial development Texas has had, has been achieved in spite of unfavorable laws and unfriendly state administrations. The state administrations and legislatures have done nothing to develop the state's industries, but much to hamper them.

A few years ago in El Paso a circus was an event. Now it is an incident.

Mexico and Mexicans should not forget that the present territorial integrity of the republics of America and their freedom from European aggression and conquest are due to the firm attitude of the United States which for 100 years has stood as a wall again any foreign attempt to seize or colonize the American epublics or any part thereof.

One-Sentence Philosophy

EMARKABLE HAPPENING. com Judge's Library.) bad burdly scated himself coastown street car when a y who had followed him in

ou lose a five-dollar bill?" nt the farmer observed

the car floot."
much, young lady.
This is a most re-

What Is there so

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The tramp—I was in college once, mam, but I had to quit. The work was too hard. The woman—Brainwork? The tramp—Well, it did lar me brains. You see, I had the job of tackling Dummy on de football field.—Puck.

There's a reason—Curate—Didn't lassure you that a cow is only dangerous when it has jost its calf? She—That's why I was frightened, I couldn't see a calf anywhere—Sketch.

She (at the plane) -- How do you enre you refrain the better I like it.

"Uncle Joe, do you believe in rotes for women?" "No sah, I don't Manda's got all de money dat's good for her now."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"See here, you old rascal, why didn't you tell me this horse was lame before I bought him?" "Wall, the feller that sold him to me didn't say nothin' about it, so I thought it was a secret."—Life.

JOURNAL EXTRIES, (Topeka Journal) Friends are also convenient in blame things ob. Too many men's idea of justice is a law for others that should not be

applied to themselves. Speaking of nerve, how about the man who will borrow a snow shovel from a man who has snow shorels to sell? A married man doesn't need to keep

his own fallings in mind. His wife will call attention to them often

MAY BE HERE

worms in Them.

MURDERS WILL BE KEPT UP, SAYS GIRL

and spolis the mole-catcher's trade in so doing. May he long prosper and tunnel, that plucky little miner in

Sacrifices Are to Continue.

Lafayette, La., April 3 .- Clementine of agriculture Ed B. Kone, today wired Barnabet, confessed slayer of more than secretary Kinne, of the El Paso cham- half of the 35 victims of the "Sacrifiber of commerce, to watch for four cial Axe" in Louisiana and Texas, carloads of irish potatoes that are re- warned the officers that the killings would continue as long as members of her "church" kept faith in their "can-jah" bags, which are supposed to